

RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

ALTITUDE PERFORMANCE AND OPERATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

OF AN XT38-A-2 TURBOPROP ENGINE

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NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

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ALTITUDE PERFORMANCE AND OPERATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF

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SUMMARY

The over-all engine performance and the starting and windmilling characteristics of an XT38-A-2 turboprop engine have been investigated in the NACA Lewis altitude wind tunnel. The simulated flight conditions ranged from altitudes of 5000 to 45,000 feet at a flight Mach number of 0.30 and from Mach numbers of 0.301 to 0.557 at an altitude of 35,000 feet. The engine, equipped with a standard-area exhaust nozzle, was operated with independent control of fuel flow and propeller pitch; operation was thereby allowed over a wide range of engine conditions. Windmilling characteristics were obtained at altitudes of 15,000 and 35,000 feet.

Analysis of the performance maps obtained at each flight condition revealed that both altitude and flight Mach number had a major effect on corrected engine variables. The large reductions in corrected shaft horsepower occurring when the altitude was increased were the result of decreases in compressor and turbine efficiencies. Windmilling engine starts were made at altitudes as high as 35,000 feet at an engine speed of 2000 rpm.

INTRODUCTION

An investigation of the performance of an XT38-A-2 turboprop engine over a range of simulated altitude conditions has been conducted in the NACA Lewis altitude wind tunnel. Steady-state engine performance, component performance, and starting and windmilling characteristics, as well as the dynamics of the engine, were studied. Reported herein are the over-all engine performance and the starting and windmilling characteristics.

The simulated flight conditions ranged from altitudes of 5000 to 45,000 feet at an average flight Mach number of 0.30 and from Mach

numbers of 0.301 to 0.557 at an altitude of 35,000 feet. A standard exhaust nozzle having an area of 244 square inches was used. Independent control of propeller and fuel flow permitted operation at various engine speeds over a wide range of turbine-inlet temperature. Engine windmilling characteristics at various airspeeds and blade angles were obtained at altitudes of 15,000 and 35,000 feet.

Data are presented in the form of performance maps at each flight condition to show the effects of altitude and flight Mach number on various engine-performance variables. The effect of engine deterioration with operating time on performance is also discussed.

All symbols used in this report are defined in appendix A.

APPARATUS

Description of Engine

The main components of the engine include a 19-stage axial-flow compressor, eight cylindrical combustion chambers, a four-stage turbine, an exhaust cone, and a planetary reduction-gear assembly with a 12.5:1 gear ratio. The engine was fitted for this investigation with a three-blade propeller, 13 feet in diameter. The maximum diameter of the flight engine mount is $37\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the length from the foremost end of the propeller shaft to the exhaust-nozzle outlet is 157 inches. The net dry weight of the engine including power section, gearbox, control, torquemeter, and flight frame, but without propeller, is approximately 1660 pounds. The exhaust-nozzle-outlet area is 244 square inches.

The operating limits of the engine as established by the manufacturer are:

Operating condition		Turbine-inlet temperature, OR	
Military 100 percent normal power 80 percent normal power 60 percent normal power	14,300	1840	30 None None None

At military operating conditions, the nominal static sea-level rating is 2520 shaft horsepower and a jet thrust of 603 pounds. The

engine air flow is approximately 30 pounds per second. The aerodynamic design point of the engine is at an altitude of 15,000 feet and a flight Mach number of 0.347.

Installation and Instrumentation

The altitude wind tunnel is a closed-circuit, return-type tunnel circular in cross section with a test section 20 feet in diameter and 40 feet long. As shown in figure 1, the engine was mounted on a thin wing section spanning the test section. Desired air velocities through the tunnel test section are provided by a variable-pitch 18-blade fan driven by an 18,000-horsepower electric motor. The installation was streamlined by providing a cowling about the entire engine, a wooden lip at the inlet-air duct, and a conical fairing for the propeller hub region.

A view of the engine showing the location of the components and the measuring stations is shown in figure 2. Schematic diagrams of the instrumentation at six of the stations are given in figure 3. six parallel control thermocouples at the turbine-inlet area were installed to produce a single indication of turbine-inlet temperature. The air flow was determined from measurements at station 1 and was checked at stations 1 and 2. Air leakages occurring in various sections of the engine were measured when possible or were assumed to be a percentage of the inlet-air flow. These leakages are described in appendix B. Water-filled manometers were used to measure pressures at every station except the compressor outlet and turbine inlet, where mercury-filled manometers were used. Iron-constantan thermocouples were used in the measurement of engine-inlet and compressor-outlet air temperatures; chromel-alumel thermocouples were used in the measurement of turbine-inlet and exhaust-nozzle gas temperatures. All temperatures were automatically recorded with self-balancing potentiometers.

A stroboscopic tachometer, in conjunction with a continuously indicating tachometer, measured engine speed. Torque was measured by a magnetic pickup-type torquemeter, which sensed the torsional deflection of the shaft between the power section and the reduction gearbox. This torsional deflection was measured electronically and indicated on a milliammeter. To determine contamination of tunnel air induced by the engine exhaust, an oxygen analyzer, employing the standard thermal-conductivity method to determine the oxygen content of gas, was used to sample the air at the entrance of the inlet duct. A slip ring on the propeller shaft and a slide-wire arrangement on one of the three blades indicated propeller-blade angle on a milliammeter.

PROCEDURE

Independent control of propeller pitch and fuel flow was used to obtain data over a range of power (turbine-inlet temperature) at each of several engine speeds ranging from about 92 to 104 percent of rated speed. To eliminate inlet-duct losses from the engine performance, the tunnel test-section velocity was set to give the desired ram-pressure ratio based on compressor-inlet total pressure and free-stream static pressure. The methods used to compute the engine-performance variables are included in appendix B.

The initial 20 hours of engine operation at altitude were used to determine the vibration characteristics of the propeller. Data from this period of the investigation will not be presented. Regular engine-performance data were obtained during the next 85 hours of engine time. To aid in explaining any inconsistencies in data due to deterioration, which has been found to be an important factor in some turboprop engines (ref. 1), and data irregularities due to changes in components during the program, the order of performance tests is given in the following table:

Engine time,	Data obta	ained at:				
hr	Altitude, ft	Flight Mach number				
20-25 33-40 40-47 47-59 60-82	25,000 35,000 35,000 35,000 5,000	0.291 .301 .438 .557				
83	Turbine-ass	sembly change				
91-96 96-105	45,000 15,000	0.294 .303				

The turbine labyrinth seal was found damaged at about 83 hours engine time; performance obtained after that time was with a new turbine section. At an altitude of 25,000 feet and a flight Mach number of 0.30, a given engine condition was run approximately every 10 hours to check engine and component deterioration.

Engine windmilling characteristics were obtained for a range of propeller-blade angle at the following altitudes and airspeeds:

	Altitude, ft	True	airs; knots	
	15,000		110,	
444	35,000	115,	165,	215

During the investigation, engine-inlet temperatures were maintained as near to NACA standard altitude conditions as facility limits allowed. In general, engine-inlet temperature ranged from 80° to -30° F for steady-state running. By precooling the tunnel, engine starting characteristics were obtained at temperatures as low as -50° F.

Fuel used during the investigation was clear gasoline having a lower heating value of 18,925 Btu per pound and a hydrogen-carbon ratio of 0.182. Several types of lubricating oil were used during the investigation to lubricate both the gearbox and power section. The types used are designated PRL 3313, PRL 3161, and EEL 3A, all of which were approved by the engine manufacturer.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Performance Characteristics

Inlet-air flow. - At the start of the investigation, a study was made of the flow conditions of the air entering the compressor inlet. The pressures indicated by the four rakes at station 2 showed the flow through the duct and around the shaft to be fairly uniform radially and circumferentially. Total pressures at the bottom rake were about 1 percent lower than the average inlet pressure. Data indicated by the oxygen analyzer showed that the oxygen content of the engine-inlet air never reached a value below 19.5 percent as compared with standard conditions of 20.9 percent.

Generalized performance. - All the engine-performance data in both corrected and uncorrected form are presented in table I. Data typical of those obtained at all the various flight conditions are presented in figures 4 and 5 for an altitude of 15,000 feet and a flight Mach number of 0.303. Variation of corrected turbine-inlet temperature, corrected jet thrust, and specific fuel consumption with corrected shaft horsepower at seven engine speeds is shown in figure 4.

In varying engine speed at a constant corrected turbine-inlet temperature (fig. 4), a maximum shaft horsepower is reached. At the military-rated corrected turbine-inlet temperature of 2060° R, an increase in corrected engine speed from 13,690 to 15,270 rpm varied the corrected shaft horsepower from 2460 horsepower at 13,690 rpm to a maximum of 2570 horsepower at 14,600 rpm. For the same conditions, corrected jet thrust increased from 555 to 660 pounds and specific fuel consumption increased from 0.65 to 0.68 pound of fuel per shaft horsepower per hour. The effect of corrected engine speed on corrected air flow is shown in figure 5. There did not appear to be any effect of turbine-inlet temperature level on corrected air flow. The air flow at the rated corrected engine speed of 14,300 rpm was 29.35 pounds per second.

Cross plotting of the engine-performance parameters of figure 4 for each flight condition provided the engine-performance maps presented in figure 6 for the seven flight conditions investigated. In these maps, corrected shaft horsepower is plotted against corrected engine speed for constant values of corrected turbine-inlet temperature, corrected jet thrust, and specific fuel consumption. From these maps the performance at any engine operating condition can be determined for each flight condition investigated.

In general, the maximum corrected horsepower at a fixed corrected turbine-inlet temperature occurred at corrected engine speeds between 13,200 and 14,800 rpm, depending on flight condition and level of turbine-inlet temperature. As corrected engine speed increased, there was, however, a continuous increase in both corrected jet thrust and specific fuel consumption for any given corrected turbine-inlet temperature.

As can be seen from these maps, at a flight Mach number of 0.30, performance at an altitude of 15,000 feet is generally better than at 5,000 feet and performance at 45,000 feet is better than at 35,000 feet altitude. These comparisons are inconsistent with the performance trends for the other flight conditions, which show the conventional performance deterioration as altitude was increased. The apparent discrepancy can be explained by the manner in which the engine performance was affected by the aforementioned turbine change which immediately preceded the runs at altitudes of 15,000 and 45,000 feet. Performance obtained prior to and following the turbine change is shown in figures 7 and 8. Engine-performance data, obtained at a given operating condition at an altitude of 25,000 feet and a flight Mach number near 0.30 in order to check engine deterioration, are presented in figure 7 in terms of standard engine-performance parameters. The performance decreased slightly during the first 20 hours of operation and then remained essentially constant until the turbine section was replaced. After the replacement, engine performance improved at this particular flight condition. To further illustrate this difference, data from a brief investigation of engine performance at an altitude of 15,000 feet before the turbine change are compared in figure 8(a) with values from a complete performance map taken after the change. In figure 8(b), values from a map taken before the change are compared with some limited data after the change for an altitude of 25,000 feet. Performance at a given turbine temperature level at both altitudes was better after the change by approximately 200 to 300 corrected horsepower. With this marked change considered, the subsequent results and discussion will involve only the performance data obtained between 20 and 82 hours engine time. The data presented herein consequently indicate only the approximate level of performance of this engine model, but the trends are considered typical.

Effect of altitude. - Specific effects of altitude on engine performance at a flight Mach number of 0.30 are presented in figure 9. Performance in terms of corrected shaft horsepower, corrected jet thrust, and specific fuel consumption is shown at three temperature levels and several engine speeds. Altitude had a major effect on shaft horsepower and specific fuel consumption, but a minor effect on jet thrust. At a corrected turbine-inlet temperature of 2200° R and an engine speed of 15,500 rpm, corrected shaft horsepower decreased from 2840 horsepower at an altitude of 5000 feet to 2020 horsepower at an altitude of 35,000 feet; corrected jet thrust increased from 660 to 700 pounds, and specific fuel consumption increased from 0.655 to 0.935 pound of fuel per shaft horsepower per hour for the same altitude variation. This change in shaft horsepower, which amounts to 28.8 percent, is primarily a result of the reductions in compressor and turbine efficiencies with altitude (shown in fig. 10). Performance of the compressor and turbine are presented for corrected engine speeds between 14,500 and 16,000 rpm at a corrected turbine-inlet temperature of 22000 R. At a corrected engine speed of 15,500 rpm, an increase in altitude from 5,000 to 35,000 feet resulted in a decrease in compressor efficiency from 74.6 to 71.5 percent and a decrease in turbine efficiency from 81.7 to 77.0 percent. Because at this operating condition the work split between the compressor and the propeller shaft is such that about 2/3 of turbine work is absorbed by the compressor, a small drop in compressor efficiency can impose a large loss in shaft output. If, in addition, the turbine exhibits a drop in efficiency, the loss in shaft power is further increased. The individual contribution of each component to the performance loss with altitude is shown in figure 11. Although the actual gearbox loss varies from approximately 20 to 40 horsepower in this range of altitude, it can be seen that at high altitudes it represents a greater part of the shaft horsepower than at sea level. If the previously quoted reductions in compressor and turbine efficiencies had not occurred as the altitude was increased, the corrected horsepower would be as shown in figure ll(a), while specific fuel consumption would be as shown in figure 11(b). All the variation of performance with altitude has thus been accounted for by the compressor, turbine, and gearbox losses. These effects appear to be typical for turboprop engines and stress the fact that reducing or eliminating altitude effects on engine components is much more important for turboprop engines than for turbojet engines.

Effect of flight Mach number. - Some specific effects of flight Mach number on performance at an altitude of 35,000 feet are presented in figures 12 and 13. Brief investigations at flight Mach numbers of 0.349 and 0.513 at this altitude augmented the full performance maps presented in figure 6(d) to (f). The performance at a corrected engine speed of 15,500 rpm over a range of corrected turbine-inlet temperature is shown in figure 12; the variation of performance with several corrected engine speeds at a corrected turbine-inlet temperature of 2300° R is

shown in figure 13. As the flight Mach number was increased at either constant corrected engine speed or turbine-inlet temperature, corrected shaft horsepower and jet thrust increased while specific fuel consumption decreased. Specifically, as the flight Mach number was increased from 0.30 to 0.56 at a corrected engine speed of 15,500 rpm and a corrected turbine-inlet temperature of 2400° R, the corrected shaft horsepower increased from 2740 to 3130 horsepower, the corrected jet thrust increased from 810 to 965 pounds, and the specific fuel consumption decreased from 0.810 to 0.695 pound of fuel per shaft horsepower per hour.

Operational Characteristics

Windmilling. - The variation of engine windmilling speed with propeller-blade angle is shown in figure 14(a) for an altitude of 15,000 feet and true airspeeds of 66, 110, and 155 knots and in figure 14(b) for an altitude of 35,000 feet and true airspeeds of 115, 165, and 215 knots. Maximum windmilling speed was obtained with a blade angle of approximately 24°, and there appeared to be little effect of altitude on the maximum windmilling speed for any given true airspeed. At that blade angle, an engine windmilling speed in excess of rated speed could be encountered at airspeeds above about 218 knots at any altitude. The variation of corrected air flow with corrected engine speed for the engine in windmilling condition is shown in figure 15. At the rated corrected engine speed of 14,300 rpm, the corrected air flow was 28.9 pounds per second; while at half that corrected speed, the air flow was only 8 pounds per second.

Starting. - Examination of the starting characteristics of the engine reveals two distinct regions of operation depending on the fuel system employed, as shown in figure 16. At engine windmilling speeds between 2600 and 3600 rpm, starts with the standard fuel control were made up to an altitude of 21,000 feet, but no starts were obtainable at higher altitudes (fig. 16(a)). The engine fuel was at room temperature, while the engine-inlet temperature was as low as -20° F for these starts. Another fuel control, which allowed much lower starting fuel flows than the standard control, was installed for the dynamics investigation; use of this fuel control resulted in engine starts at an altitude as high as 35,000 feet and with windmilling speeds as low as 2000 rpm. The engine-inlet temperature was -50° F.

Oil foaming. - Engine operation at altitudes above 30,000 feet with PRL 3313 and PRL 3161 oils in the gearbox and power section resulted in foaming and subsequent loss of oil by vent spewing due to reduced scavenge-pump capacity. In one instance the gearbox became loaded with oil and overheated beyond specification limits necessitating replacement of the gearbox. The problem of foaming was alleviated by use of EEL 3A lubricating oil along with pressurization of the gear case above an altitude of 30,000 feet at a gage pressure of about 5 pounds per square inch.

CONCLUSIONS

The performance of an XT38-A-2 turboprop engine was investigated at simulated flight conditions ranging from altitudes of 5,000 to 45,000 feet at a flight Mach number of 0.30 and from Mach numbers of 0.301 to 0.557 at an altitude of 35,000 feet.

The investigation indicated that the large reductions in corrected shaft horsepower, which occurred when altitude was increased, are due principally to decreases in compressor and turbine efficiencies. An increase in altitude from 5,000 to 35,000 feet at constant corrected turbine-inlet temperature and engine speed resulted in reductions of approximately 3 and 5 percent in compressor and turbine efficiencies, respectively, and a net loss of 28.8 percent in corrected shaft horsepower. At a given flight condition and a fixed corrected turbine-inlet temperature, operating the engine at a corrected engine speed between 13,200 and 14,800 rpm gave the maximum corrected shaft horsepower. Deterioration in engine performance was noted during the first 20 hours of operation, but further operating time had no significant effect on performance. A change of turbine assembly had a marked effect on performance.

Maximum windmilling speeds were obtained at a propeller-blade angle of approximately 24° at all airspeeds investigated. Data at altitudes of 15,000 and 35,000 feet indicate that windmilling speeds in excess of rated speed would occur at a true airspeed above 218 knots. Modification of the fuel system to provide fuel flows during starting that were lower than those obtainable with the standard fuel system resulted in a significant increase in the range of altitude and windmilling speed at which ignition could be obtained.

Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics
Cleveland, Ohio, December 28, 1953

APPENDIX A

SYMBOLS

1777	following	7 7			•	1 7 .	
במיוי	T () () T () T () T ()	ammola	9740	מסמיני	7 77	T 10 1 12	700 TO 70 TO 1
.1 1165	I U.I. LUW LIINZ	aviiii)	CLI TO	110001		111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1.64 (1)(1)
		~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~					

A cross-sectional area, sq ft

F, jet thrust, 1b

g acceleration due to gravity, 32.2 ft/sec2

ghp reduction gear loss, horsepower

hp horsepower

h enthalpy, Btu/lb

J mechanical equivalent of heat, 778 ft-lb/Btu

M Mach number

N engine speed, rpm

P total pressure, lb/sq ft abs

p static pressure, lb/sq ft abs

Q torque measured by torquemeter, ft-lb

R gas constant, 53.4 ft-lb/(lb)(OR)

sfc specific fuel consumption, lb fuel/hr/shp

shp shaft horsepower

TMhp torquemeter horsepower

T total temperature, OR

V velocity, ft/sec

Wa air flow, lb/sec

W air-flow leakage from compressor and turbine bearing labryinth, lb/sec

Wa,B air-flow leakage from burner-dome rings and cross-over tubes, lb/sec

Wa,RB turbine rear-bearing cooling-air flow, lb/sec

```
fuel flow, lb/hr
W.p
          gas flow, lb/sec
γ
          ratio of specific heats
δ
          ratio of compressor-inlet total pressure to static pressure
            of NACA standard atmosphere at sea level
          efficiency
η
          ratio of compressor-inlet absolute total temperature to
            static temperature of NACA standard atmosphere at sea level
Subscripts:
С
          compressor
j
          .jet
          turbine
Ò
          tunnel test-section airstream
1
          cowl inlet
2
          compressor inlet
3
          compressor outlet or combustion-chamber inlet
          turbine inlet or combustion-chamber outlet
4
5
          turbine outlet
6
          exhaust nozzle
     The data are generalized to NACA standard sea-level conditions by
the following parameters:
F<sub>1</sub>/8
          corrected jet thrust, 1b
```

 F_j/δ corrected jet thrust, lb hp/ $\delta\sqrt{\theta}$ corrected horsepower N/ $\sqrt{\theta}$ corrected engine speed, rpm T_4/θ corrected turbine-inlet temperature, $^{\rm O}{\rm R}$ Wa $\sqrt{\theta}/\delta$ corrected air flow, lb/sec Wf/ $\delta\sqrt{\theta}$ corrected fuel flow, lb/hr

APPENDIX B

METHODS OF CALCULATION

Shaft horsepower. - The torque, as measured by the torquemeter, together with the measured engine speed was used to determine the torquemeter horsepower as follows:

$$TMhp = \frac{2\pi NQ}{33,000}$$

The shaft horsepower was determined from the torquemeter horsepower by subtracting the gearbox losses

$$shp = TMhp - ghp$$

where ghp was obtained from calibration curves supplied by the engine manufacturer.

Air flow. - Air flow was determined from pressure and temperature measurements in the engine-inlet-air duct (station 1) by use of the equation

$$W_{a,1} = A_1 \sqrt{\frac{2g}{R}} \frac{p_1}{\sqrt{T_1}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_1 - 1}\right) \left(\frac{p_1}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma_1 - 1}{\gamma_1}} \left[\left(\frac{p_1}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma_1 - 1}{\gamma_1}} - 1\right]}$$

Air leakages occurring in various sections of the power section were measured when possible or were assumed to be a percentage of inlet-air flow. Leakage from the compressor rear-bearing labyrinth and the turbine front-bearing labyrinth $W_{a,ctl}$ was measured and found to be approximately 1 percent of $W_{a,l}$. Leakage from the burner-dome rings and crossover tubes $W_{a,B}$ was assumed to be 1/4 of 1 percent of $W_{a,l}$. The gas flow through the turbine would be determined as

$$W_{g,4} = W_{a,1} - W_{a,ctl} - 0.0025W_{a,1} + \frac{W_{f}}{3600}$$

Cooling of the rear turbine bearing is augmented by air coming from ambient conditions through the bearing supports to the bearing and discharging into the gas stream. This inflow $W_{a,RB}$ was found to be 1/2 of 1 percent of $W_{a,1}$. Thus, the exhaust-nozzle gas flow is obtained by

$$W_{g,6} = W_{g,4} + 0.005W_{a,1}$$

Temperatures. - Stagnation temperatures obtained from thermocouples were assumed equal to the indicated values except at the exhaust nozzle, where a recovery factor of 0.85 was applied. The turbine-inlet temperature was calculated by assuming the turbine power to be equal to the sum of the compressor absorbed power and the torquemeter horsepower. Thus,

$$W_{g,4}(h_4 - h_6) = W_{a,1}(h_3 - h_2) + \frac{550}{J}$$
 (TMhp)

Then, use of enthalpy charts determined the turbine-inlet temperature (see ref. 2).

Jet thrust. - Jet thrust was determined from

$$F_{j} = \frac{W_{g,6}}{g} V_{j} = \frac{W_{g,6}}{g} \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma_{6}Rg}{\gamma_{6} - 1} \frac{T_{6}}{\left(\frac{P_{6}}{p_{0}}\right)^{\frac{\gamma_{6} - 1}{\gamma_{6}}}} \left[\left(\frac{P_{6}}{p_{0}}\right)^{\frac{\gamma_{6} - 1}{\gamma_{6}}} - 1\right]}$$

REFERENCES

- 1. Meyer, Carl L., and Johnson, LaVern A.: Performance and Operational Characteristics of a Python Turbine-Propeller Engine at Simulated Altitude Conditions. NACA RM E51I14, 1952.
- 2. Turner, L. Richard, and Bogart, Donald: Constant-Pressure Combustion Charts Including Effects of Diluent Addition. NACA Rep. 937, 1949. (Supersedes NACA TN's 1086 and 1655.)

TABLE I. - PERFORMANCE DATA FOR XT38-A-2 TURBOPROP ENGINE

Corrected jet thrust, Fj/62, lb	512 455 432	517 507 501 498	527 4855 476 476 518 518 679 679 554 565 708 708 708 708 708 708 708 708 708 708	4488 4486 4488 777 70	444 444 444	44488 84088 84088	414 395 365	495 539 589 600 636
cor- rected turbine- inlet temper- ature, T ₄ / ₉ 2,	1609 1456 1411	1880 1791 1705 1628	1945 15392 1624 1625 18730 18730 18730 1816 1667 1152 2015 1033 1652 1652 1652 1652	1939 1384 1510 1609 1734 1833	1951 1355 1474 1628 1786	1951 1815 1679 1470 1339	1959	1508 1609 1726 1803 1959
Corrected air flow, 'a,1 \P2\\\22 \langle 22 \langle 22 \langle 12 \rangle 22 \langle 12 \rangle 22 \langle 12 \rangle 22 \langle 12 \rangle 22 \rangle 12	29.40 29.61 29.65	28.95 28.95 28.94 28.95	28 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	30.07 27.92 27.64 27.46 27.75	26.63 27.01 26.93 26.77	25.57 25.71 25.73 26.04	24.49 24.53 24.67 24.97	31.04 31.07 31.25 31.28 31.28
Corrected fuel flow, Wr/527/62, lb/hr	983 772 717	1407 1263 1136 1020	1519 8680 8680 11199 11379 11379 11786 11786 11786 11786 11786 11786 11786 11786 11786 11786 11786 11786 11786 11786	1491 658 837 976 1149	1446 596 767 987 1212	1422 1222 1032 771 571	1384 1169 992 781	795 967 1167 1283 1542
Corrected shaft horse-power, shp/52/62	744 196 2	1878 1532 1203 900	2170 812 832 832 1380 1380 1580 1584 1584 1284 1285 1285 1286 1286 668	2116 81 890 925 1331 1705	2090 32 476 1001 1529	2020 1569 1136 534	1933 1481 1069 603	147 618 1139 1438 2046
Corrected engine speed, N/√6, rpm	14,617 14,575 14,587	14,290 14,290 14,316 14,330	14, 030 114, 030 114, 030 115, 045 115, 045 115, 045 115, 088 115,	13,680 13,729 13,743 13,743 13,781	13,443 13,471 13,457 13,420	13,121 13,134 13,147 13,147	12,836 12,825 12,836 12,861	15,564 15,579 15,564 15,564 15,564
Jet thrust, Fj.	451 402 381	457 448 443 440	4 6 4 4 4 4 6 4 4 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	480 341 393 406 417 418	410 317 364 392 394	389 376 372 348 302	368 350 324	296 321 351 357 379
Exhaust- nozzle total temper- ature, T6,	1163 1071 1040	1360 1300 1230 1180	1406 1057 1119 1186 1268 1375 1371 1031 1131 1277 1278 1174 1049 900	1443 1021 1121 1184 1257 1338	1433 1010 1093 1202 1321	1456 1349 1250 1111 1006	1472 1355 1256 1136	948 1001 1074 1113
Turbine- inlet total temper- ature, T4,	1670 1520 1470	1963 1870 1773 1690	20020 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000	2038 1428 1573 1673 1793	2033 1407 1533 1700 1870	2047 1900 1753 1535 1393	2055	1380 14.70 1580 1650
Engine air flow, Wa,l,	25.39 25.57 25.58	25.02 25.02 25.02 25.09	24404444444444444444444444444444444444	25.90 23.91 23.91 25.91 25.91 25.95	23.10 23.53 23.36 23.18 23.07	222.30 222.30 22.30 23.60 23.60	21.26 21.19 21.36 21.69	19.39 19.46 19.44 19.44
Specific fuel con- sumption, sfc, lb/hr/shp	1,322 3,932 322,5	.749 .824 .944	700 8.556 1.075 856 856 856 81.02 1.161 829 81.92 81.92 81.92 81.92 81.92 81.92 81.92 81.92 81.92 81.92 81.92 81.92 81.92 81.93 81.9	.705 8.082 1.419 1.055 .863	.692 18.59 1.609 .986	.704 .779 .909 1.444 21.58	.716 .789 .928 1.296	5.417 1.565 1.025 .892
Engine fuel flow, Wf,	882 696 645	1270 1140 1025 918	1340 8011 10945 110445 110445 11086 11086 11469 11469 11696 11696 10115 10115	1348 590 755 882 1033	1307 539 692 892 1099	1293 1109 935 699 518	1259 1060 900 709	455 551 665 730 880
Shaft horse- power, shp	667 177 2	1695 1383 1086 810	1992 5693 772 1002 1003 1003 1003 1003 1003 1003 100		1890 29 430 905 1386	1836 1424 1029 484 24	1759 1343 970 547	84 352 649 818 1168
Engine speed, N, rpm	14,894	14,602	14,310	14,018	13,726	13,434	13,142	14,894
Simu- lated flight Mach number,	0.295	302	60000000000000000000000000000000000000	30000000000000000000000000000000000000	308 308 808 808 808 808	808 808 808 808 808	308	303 302 295 299 299
Engine- inlet total temper- ature, Tl,	539 542 541	542 546 539 539	0.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	541 540 542 542 543	888888 4448 48889	5445 445 445 445	475 474 475 475
Compressor- inlet total pressure, lb/sqft abs	1863 1867 1865	1870 1869 1873 1869	1871 1861 1861 1881 1881 1863 1863 1872 1865 1865 1866 1869	1867 1868 1869 1875 1871	1874 1878 1873 1873	1880 1878 1876 1878 1882	1881 1873 1876 1879	1265 1261 1260 1258 1258
Tunnel static pressure, Po, lb/sq ft abs	1754 1753 1755	1758 1757 1759 1754	1756 1756 1765 1765 1765 1765 1765 1766 1758 1758 1758	1754 1759 1757 1757 1757	1757 1759 1757 1756	1760 1760 1759 1759	1758 1754 1755 1758	
Alti- tude, ft	2,000							15,000
Run	чав	40.00	8801184488	2000000	322	36 38 40 40	1444	244 64 64 64 64

TABLE I. - Continued. PERFORMANCE DATA FOR XT38-A-2 TURBOPROP ENGINE

Cor- rected - jet thrust, Fj/62, 1b	478 567 583 607 703	524 617 617 665 565 568	452 517 571 598 647 683	659 455 516 526 600	449 497 536 586 647	591 570 544 492 446	662 715 600 610 61 7 627	717 610 588 588 588 578	752 570 577 605 703
Corrected turbine inlet temper-ature, T4/62, OR	1458 1664 1766 1917 2037 2177	1504 1583 1956 2092 2177 1752	1434 1596 1839 1952 2116	2175 1464 1661 1751 1922 2013	1477 1661 1853 2027 2221	2189 2110 1977 1730 1524	2153 2252 1740 1834 1965 2024	2239 2062 1911 1784 1656	2351 1723 1879 2094 2266
Corrected air flow, $^{\rm M}_{\rm a,l} \gamma^{\rm M} \theta_{\rm g}/\theta_{\rm s},$ $^{\rm I}_{\rm l} / \theta_{\rm g}/\theta_{\rm s}$.	30.84 30.87 30.86 30.89 30.84	30.53 30.53 30.68 30.68 30.28	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	60 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	29.17 28.64 28.83 28.82 28.82	27.37 27.66 27.98 28.01 27.99	31.86 31.85 31.85 31.23 31.43	31.12 30.97 31.05 31.34 31.10	31.01 30.80 30.69 30.69
Corrected fuel flow, Wr/627/92, lb/hr	716 1058 1241 1455 1657 1899	832 942 1537 1756 1900	696 959 1350 1521 1769	1872 752 1045 1214 1662	778 1071 1357 1623 1899	1814 1672 1522 1163 839	1775 1935 1133 1262 1482 1590	1887 1611 1395 1172 978	2068 1076 1326 1636 1938
Corrected shaft horse-power, shp/62-192	54 899 1432 1933 2413	353 669 2099 2641 2987 1319	137 850 1798 2169 2721 3068	2863 385 1084 1488 2075 2360	484 1181 1868 2434 3033	2892 2607 2273 1463 716	1980 2465 310 741 1353 1564	2427 1775 1208 530 59	2868 345 1077 1975 2616
Cor- rected engine speed, N/1/8, rpm	15,259 15,259 15,244 15,288 15,288	14,954 14,983 15,026 15,011 14,954 15,011	14,677 14,663 14,649 14,649 14,649	14,302 14,344 14,316 14,334 14,330	13,998 13,998 14,012 14,012	13,628 13,694 13,720 13,668 13,068	16,160 16,145 16,190 16,175 16,160	15,872 15,858 15,858 16,048 15,858	15,612 15,684 15,612 15,627 15,526
Jet thrust, Fj, 1b	286 339 348 362 390 418	289 312 369 397 416 341	270 309 341 359 408	392 309 315 340 359	2897 320 380 387	355 340 327 295 267	256 276 229 238 238 241	277 238 228 228 224	293 221 225 236 271
Exhaust- nozzle total temper- ature, T6, oR	915 1036 1098 1173 1261 1356	945 989 1209 1302 1356 1083	901 989 1145 1226 1327 1385	1390 925 1036 1099 1210	945 1056 1173 1291	1425 1354 1265 1116 985	1247 1310 1018 1069 1144 1174	1290 1190 1104 1012 969	1349 991 1081 1192 1317
Turbine- inlet total temper- ature, T4'	1335 1523 1620 1747 1857 1997	1377 1443 1775 1903 1993	1307 1455 1680 1790 1937 2020	2003 1340 1527 1603 1763	1360 1530 1703 1863 2037	2037 1943 1813 1600 1410	1829 1918 1472 1555 1670	1894 1748 1620 1478 1404	1975 1434 1578 1755 1925
Engine air flow, Wa,1,	19.29 19.25 19.28 19.38 19.08	18.89 19.25 19.22 18.95 19.26	18.72 18.74 18.74 18.74 18.69	18.14 18.52 18.34 18.50 18.50	18.20 17.82 17.96 17.97	17.03 17.19 17.54 17.45 17.45	13.29 13.10 13.22 13.22 13.22 13.15	13.08 13.13 13.07 13.36	13.19 13.19 13.07 12.07
	15.25 1.177 .867 .753 .687	2.353 1.407 .732 .655 .636	5.090 1.128 .7507 .7012 .6502	.6540 1.955 .9646 .8159 .7045	1.608 .9069 .7262 .6667	.627 .6414 .6697 .7948	. 897 3.651 1.703 1.096	.777 .908 1.155 2.214 16.62	.721 3.123 1.231 .828 .741
Engine fuel flow, Wf., 1b/hr	410 605 710 828 946 1082	473 536 876 1000 1089 684	397 547 771 873 1011 1095	1068 432 600 696 837 921	447 614 777 930 1088	1050 957 876 670 483	633 398 453 527 563	671 579 498 414 349	739 381 474 584 689
Shaft horse- power, shp	51 514 819 1100 1377 1679	201 381 1196 1505 1712 755	78 485 1027 1245 1555	1633 221 622 853 1188 1354	278 677 1070 1395 1738	1675 1492 1308 843 412	706 878 109 266 481 554	863 638 431 187 21	1025 122 385 705 930
Engine speed, N, rpm	14,602	14,310	14,018	13,726	13,434	13,142	14,894	14,602	14,310
Simu- lated filght Mach number,	0.297 306 302 202 203 303	88994 88994 88994 88994	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	8888888 8888888 8888888	.306 .299 .302 .302	306 306 302 303 312	287 287 280 280 280	99999999999999999999999999999999999999	. 302 . 292 . 302 . 297
Engine- total temper- ature, Tl,	44444 87444 87444 8749 8749 8749	44444 277 277 277 277	444444 8774 884 884 884 884 884 884 884	444444 7777 7777 7077 7077	478 478 477 477	483 478 476 480 480	444 444 441 441 441	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	436 432 4336 4435
Compressor- inlet total pressure, P2, lb/sq ft abs	1266 1264 1264 1261 1265	1258 1261 1266 1264 1267	1263 1264 1269 1263 1263	1258 1270 1267 1268 1265	1267 1263 1264 1265 1265	1270 1262 1271 1268 1267	819 817 808 825 816 813	818 820 820 821 821	825 821 825 825 816
Tunnel static pressure, Po, lb/sq ft abs	1191 1185 1187 1187 1183	1179 1183 1190 1189 1190	1186 1187 1192 1192 1187	1179 1189 1189 1187 1187	1187 1184 1188 1188	1190 1183 1193 1189	778 774 763 781 773	771 780 771 773	775 774 775 776
Alti- tude, ft	15,000					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	25,000		
Run	02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 0	559 60 61	88 48 60 79 79	68 69 77 72 73	74 75 77 77 78	79 80 82 83	48 88 7 88 88 88	90 92 93	96 98 99

TABLE I. - Continued. PERFORMANCE DATA FOR XT38-A-2 TURBOPROP ENGINE

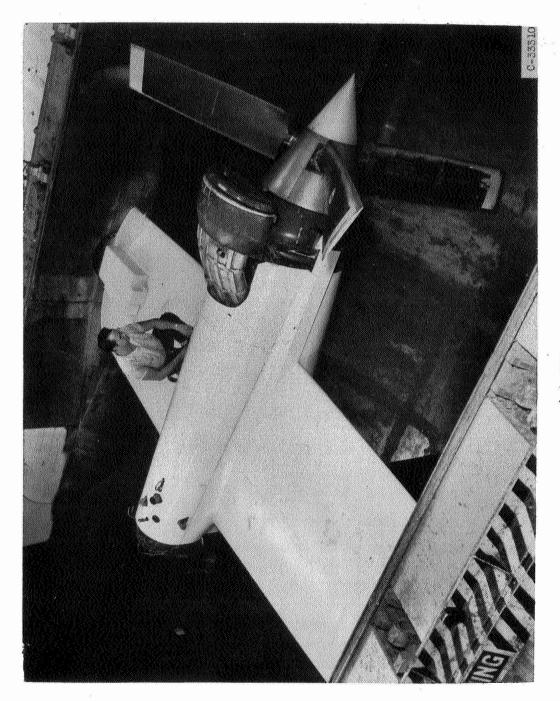
						\		
Cor- rected jet thrust, Fj/82, lb	733 710 650 587 562 562 555	722 673 562 544 546	528 559 637 550	632 718 606 747 647 607	785 851 686 647 636 583	858 577 582 608 700 785	858 693 613 568 550	545 568 736 786 521
Corrected turbine- temper- ature, T_4/θ_2 ,	2387 2247 2143 1974 1816	2372 2226 2036 1834 1659	1809 2020 2181 1654	1897 22112 22119 18449 2143 1995 1766	2306 2417 2113 2011 1810 1724	2491 1714 1865 1966 2204 2330 1675	2515 2341 2197 1954 1773	1742 1886 2019 2306 2444 1620
Corrected air flow, $M_{a,1}^{\gamma} 1^{\gamma} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z^{\prime}} \delta_{z}^{\prime}$, $1^{\lambda} \beta_{z}^{\gamma} \delta_{z}^{\prime}$, $1^{\lambda} \beta_{z}^{\gamma} \delta_{z}^{\prime}$,	30.48 30.90 30.74 30.63 30.73 30.73	30.22 29.96 29.96 29.95	29.60 29.61 29.61 29.33	31.42 31.36 31.35 31.59 31.59 31.46 31.46	31.18 31.63 31.45 31.06 31.50	30.98 30.63 30.63 30.96 30.74 30.74	30.57 30.53 30.64 30.15 30.58	20.00 20.00 20.00 80.00 80.00
Corrected fuel flow, $^{V_{1}/\delta_{2}\sqrt{\theta_{2}}},$ $^{I_{1}ow}$	2144 1899 1742 1489 1249 1006	2115 1858 1580 1293 1019	1601 1588 1807 1019	1460 1777 1948 1346 2034 1777 1574 1206	2074 2255 1783 1619 1320 1136	2400 1169 1408 1638 1901 2103	2404 2114 1898 1549 1220 1048	1214 1433 1626 2059 2249 999
Corrected shaft horsepower, power, shp/527/82	3127 2666 2297 1634 967 301	5113 2618 1987 1189 478	1301 2044 2554 509	601 1488 1845 316 2225 1648 1139 85	2309 2710 1591 1173 344 49	3017 103 729 825 2021 2473 54	3180 2578 2090 1186 674	425 1002 1568 2593 2993
Corrected engine speed, N/ \(\frac{1}{\pi} \), rpm	15,280 15,350 15,350 15,350 15,350	15,057 14,975 14,989 14,989	14,576 14,670 14,630 14,643	16,264 116,264 116,309 116,100 116,100 116,120 116,130 116,130	15,931 15,931 15,931 15,916 15,931 15,829	15,655 15,598 15,598 15,541 15,655 15,627 15,526	15,336 15,336 15,336 15,284 15,224 15,224	14,989 15,016 14,961 14,989 14,989
Jet thrust, Fj, lb	285 274 253 219 216	280 261 219 211	206 217 248 214	155 162 175 181 181 153 153	190 206 168 158 142	210 141 142 142 172 190	209 191 169 150 139	133 142 142 182 194 127
Exhaust- nozzle total temper- ature, T6, oR	1576 1282 1221 1124 1040 958	1357 1284 1170 1057 963	1059 1162 1266 970	1100 1218 1281 1339 1234 1166 1067	1337 1405 1234 1173 1058 1021	1451 1009 1089 1180 1272 1350	1467 1362 1274 1142 1044 976	1025 1101 1181 1343 1428 959
Turbine- inlet total temper- ature, T4,	2010 1875 1788 1647 1515	1970 1870 1710 1537 1390	1537 1693 1840 1393	1590 1770 1860 1543 1947 1683 1568	1937 2030 1780 1693 1520 1468	2083 1443 1570 1667 1943 1953	2103 1957 1837 1627 1503	1460 1577 1700 1933 2048 1370
Engine air flow, Wa,l' lb/sec	12.92 13.05 13.09 13.14 13.10	12.87 12.67 12.70 12.68 12.69	12.53 12.57 12.55 12.45	8888888888 44649 546648888 5666 5666 5666 5666 5666 5666	8.23 8.40 8.27 8.27 8.38	8.29 8.16 8.14 8.32 8.13	8.19 8.17 8.17 8.09	8.05 7.90 8.10 8.09 7.90
Specific fuel con- sumption, sfc, lb/hr/shp	0.686 .757 .911 1.291 3.346	.679 .710 .796 1.088 2.129	.993 .777 .708 2.000	2.430 1.194 1.056 4.254 1.078 1.382 1.382 1.4.21	.832 1.120 1.380 3.831 23.18	.796 11.39 1.933 1.984 .941 .850	.7560 .8201 .9077 1.306 1.809	2.853 1.429 1.037 794 752
Engine fuel flow, Wf', lb/hr	765 669 619 533 358	748 660 564 459 362	465 565 646 364	328 435 302 302 4534 4601 351 204	004 004 000 005 005 005 005 005 005 005	2537 315 315 466 2466	539 474 473 346 275 235	271 323 363 466 508 224
Shaft horse- power, shp	1116 939 816 585 344	1101 930 709 422 170	468 727 913 182	135 335 412 71 71 272 254 112	512 601 357 263 77	675 163 185 454 548	713 578 466 265 152 12	95 226 350 587 676 12
Engine speed, N, rpm	14,018	13,726	13,434	14,894	14,602	14,310	14,018	13,726
Simu- lated flight Mach number,	0.297 202 202 2037 2937 2955	2002 2002 2002 2005 2005	295 295 295 295	60000000000000000000000000000000000000	306 308 308 308 295 295	308 303 303 303 306 295	2003 2003 2003 2003 2003	295 202 299 302 302
Engine- inlet total temper- ature, Tl,	444444 688844 7888884 44	44444444444444444444444444444444444444	441 435 438 437	4444444 6000046000 9000460000	44444 888 888 7884 888	44444444444444444444444444444444444444	44444 88844 44880 900	4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 3 3 5 4 4 4 3 5 5 4 4 3 5 5 5 5
Compressor- inlet total pressure, P2, 1b/sq ft abs	823 823 823 824 824	821 820 824 820 821	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	519 520 520 516 520 513 514 519	512 512 518 517 516 516	518 517 516 515 520 512 514	519 519 518 518 518	516 522 515 523 522 516
Tunnel static pressure, Po, 1b/sq ft abs	774 770 773 780 776	775 775 771 771	778 773 776	4444444444688869898989898	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 8	4884 4886 4887 4886 5886 5886	486 490 484 491 490 484
Alti- tude, ft	25,000			35,000				
Run	1001 1001 1004 1004	106 107 108 109 110	111 112 113 114	115 1118 1118 1120 1221 123	125 125 125 128 128	130 132 133 133 135 135	138 138 139 140 141	143 144 145 146 147

TABLE I. - Continued. PERFORMANCE DATA FOR XT38-A-2 TURBOPROP ENGINE

Cor- rected jet thrust, Fj ⁶ 2, lb	709 609 573 562 529	749 682 617	850 774 662	868 838 738	601 604 656 729 824	907 837 745 627 600	888 571 603 648 735	867 789 765 641 586	532 566 637 738 832	735 667 624 558 517	947 862 741	909 831	943 888 790
Cor- rected turbine- inlet temper- ature, T ₄ /82,	2276 2124 1989 1882 1730	2216 2123 2025	2398 2257 2078	2476 2584 2213	1698 1808 1969 2108 2214	2465 2306 2144 1950 1770	2453 1641 1837 1991 2149 2302	2447 2293 2208 2000 1854 1615	1619 1818 2007 2196 2381	2239 2066 1991 1856 1590	2431 2232 2024	2339 2237	2485 2366 2237
Corrected air flow, Wa,1 4 02/62, 1b/sec	29.68 29.60 29.11 29.10	31.53 31.25 31.39	31.39 31.34 31.42	31.27 31.32 30.97	31.65 31.20 31.60 31.26 31.26	31.25 31.10 30.94 31.37 31.60	31.67 30.83 31.22 31.22 31.22 31.22	30.57 30.37 30.51 30.55 29.99	30.08 30.28 29.93 30.43	29.61 30.05 30.09 29.76 29.48	31.50 32.08 31.26	30.84	30.81 30.84 30.71
Corrected fuel flow, $^{\rm W}_{\rm f}/^{\rm f_2}\sqrt{^{\rm g_2}},$ lb/hr	1960 1787 1569 1428 1184	1912 1762 1627	2220 1967 1720	2354 2177 1892	1099 1286 1528 1754	2288 2013 1760 1480 1194	2263 1003 1314 1557 1795 2026	2303 2026 1879 1597 1369 982	1009 1338 1607 1870 2187	1927 1658 1563 1388 941	2138 1921 1594	2068	2350 2129 1905
Corrected shaft horse-power, shp/52/92	2464 2009 1498 1102 480	1997 1668 1276	2751 2213 1346	3191 2814 2190	45 519 1164 1754 2143	2928 2402 1836 1088 390	3164 116 955 1578 2147 2615	3264 2693 2385 1705 1097 115	269 1101 1843 2405 3078	2583 2020 1783 1245 205	3060 2347 1618	2822 2516	3447 3052 2516
Cor- ected ingine ipeed, I/ $\sqrt{\theta}$, rpm	14,710 14,670 14,656 14,630	16,264 16,294 16,294	15,945 15,989 16,004	15,655 15,655 15,655	16,175 16,145 16,264 16,100	16,018 16,004 15,975 16,004 15,989	15,584 15,584 15,598 15,584 15,584 15,584	15,125 15,125 15,196 15,181 15,139	14,838 14,838 14,838 14,810	14,562 14,495 14,630 14,643 14,576	15,916 15,902 15,931	15,627 15,627	15,308 15,308 15,336
Jet thrust, r Fj, e 1b	174 150 141 139 131	193 174 156	215 196 167	221 213 187	158 159 173 191 217	238 194 163 158	233 150 159 170 193 209	232 208 200 167 154 142	139 169 195 219	193 175 163 145 137	263 205	254 230	262 246 215
Exhaust- nozzle total temper- ature, T ₆ ,	1323 1241 1168 1113 1026	1267 1211 1159	1381 1293 1201	1427 1374 1271	992 1056 1122 1232 1289	1407 1316 1224 1110 1012	1429 953 1058 1147 1241	1457 1362 1292 1169 1096	963 1071 1181 1302 1427	1323 1230 1159 1079 936	1404 1289 1156	1340	1435 1357 1279
Turbine- inlet total temper- ature; T4,	1899 1780 1671 1588 1498	1857 1775 1693	2010 1883 1730	2070 1993 1850	1440 1540 1650 1803 1890	2047 1920 1793 1623	2070 1385 1547 1680 1813 1947	2103 1970 1880 1707 1590 1385	1385 1555 1717 1887 2055	1907 1775 1680 1563 1350	2047 1883 1700	1960	2083 1983 1870
Engine air flow, Wa,l, lb/sec	7.97 7.96 7.82 7.83	8.87 8.72 8.68	8.69 8.69	8.71 8.71 8.58	9.03 9.90 9.10 9.11	8.993 9.037 8.813 8.937 9.108	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	88.57 88.53 88.53 88.53	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	9.54 9.64 9.43	9.49	9.35 9.33
Specific fuel con- sumption, sfc, lb/hr/shp	0.795 .890 1.047 1.296 2.468	.9575 1.057 1.275	.8069 .8887 1.277	.7376 .7737 .8639	24.18 2.484 1.313 1.012	.7814 .8382 .9588 1.360 3.053	.7152 8.643 1.377 .9868 .836	.7523 .7878 .9366 1.247	3.754 1.215 .8717 .7776	.7460 .8208 .8762 1.114	.6987 .8185	.7327	.6819 .7022 .7572
Engine fuel flow, Wf, lb/hr	439 403 354 324 269	451 411 376	514 455 396	548 506 438	22 312 369 425 765 765	547 487 419 351 287	242 242 2418 272 275 88 88	2544455 25855 25855 25855 25855 25855	244 328 394 458 535	467 403 375 331 230	545 487 404	529 485	598 540 474
Shaft horse- power, shp	552 453 338 250 109	471 389 295	637 512 310	743 654 507	11 126 281 420 521	700 581 258 94	762 28 231 380 518 630	809 658 575 410 267 28	65 452 589 753	626 491 428 297 50	780 595 4 10	722 638	877 769 6 26
Engine speed, N, rpm	13,434	14,894	14,602	14,310	14,894	14,602	14,310	14,018	13,726	13,434	14,602	14,310	14,018
Simu- lated filght Mach number,	0.302 .297 .302 .306	.346 .348	.348	.359 .355	435 435 446 435	444 4444 4438 853 853	4440 4455 4450 4440 4255 4254 7240	442 435 437 423 425 425	4537 7447 7442 7444	.440 .432 .438 .438	.509 .504	.524	.524 .524 .499
Engine- inlet total temper- ature, T ₁ ,	433 435 436 438 437	435 434 434	435 433 432	434 434 434	444 444 444 444 3	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	438 438 433 438 438	44444 644444 645 645 645 645 645 645 645	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 6 8	448 446 4437 4437	437 438 436	435 435	435 435 434
Compressor- inlet total pressure, P2, lb/sq ft abs	519 521 523 523 524	545 540 535	535 536 534	539 538 536	556 557 558 554 557	555 561 551 550 557	លល់ សូស ស សូស សូស ស សូស សូស ស 4	566 558 551 556 556 556	553 561 561 559 557	555 555 550 561	588 584 585	591 586	588 586 576
Tunnel static pressure, Po, lb/sq ft abs	487 490 489 490 490	502 497 490	493 493 893	4 493 593 593	468 469 489 488 488	488 490 483 483	4 4 4 4 8 6 6 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 9 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	4 85 4 91 4 88 4 88 4 85	484 488 488 482 582 583	493 493 493	490	488 486 486
Alti- tude, ft	35,000												
Run	149 150 151 152 152	154 155 156	157 158 159	160 161 162	163 164 165 166 166	168 169 170 171	175 175 176 176	180 181 182 183	185 185 187 188 189	190 192 193 194	195 196 197	198	8558 8888

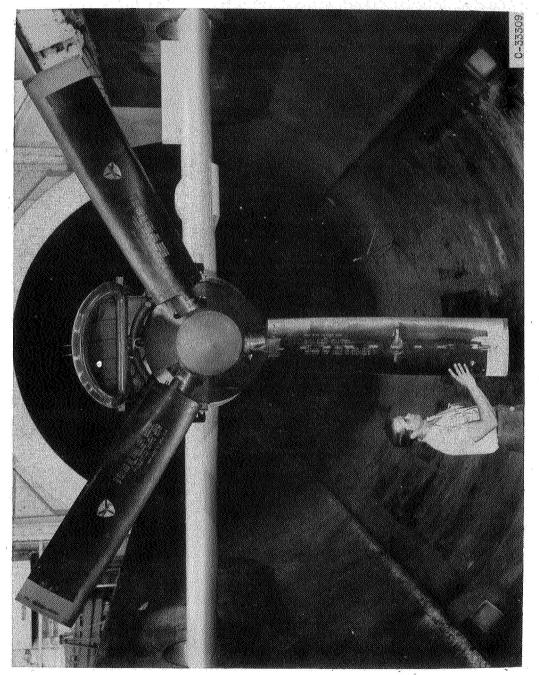
ENGINE	
2 TURBOPROP ENGINE	
XT38-A-2	
FOR	
NCE DATA FOR	
PERFORMANCE DATA FOR XT38-A-2	
- Concluded.	
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TABLE	

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	Corrected jet thrust, $F_{\rm J}/\delta_2$, lb	602 637 802 869 904	903 830 759 618 590 567	1018 996 606 696 817 924	931 556 578 688 767 848	855 773 710 581 543	698 697 584 541 516	776 634 631 650 671 752	633 638 703 687 782 857	676 771 882 676 635 630 616	615 658 665 762 831 572
	Cor- rected turbine- inlet temper- ature, T4/02,	1693 1810 1970 2125 2191	2323 2106 1934 1790 1696 1557	2468 2462 1754 1892 2115 2303	2431 1552 1722 1948 2121 2296	2306 2153 1975 1767 1512	2197 2058 1823 1534 1457	2288 1750 1820 1939 2049 2182	1761 1905 2099 2174 2296 2431	2139 2312 2492 2197 2013 1891 1734	1930 2059 2169 2283 2427 1679
	Corrected air flow, Wa,l \P2/62, lb/sec	30.99 30.98 32.31 31.96	29.84 31.22 31.27 30.97 30.93	30.94 31.02 30.97 31.28 30.97 31.30	31.14 30.82 30.16 30.07 30.80	29.89 30.01 29.98 30.11	28.90 28.75 29.75 29.54	31.45 31.15 31.23 31.22 31.43	31.51 30.71 31.52 30.63 31.45	30.53 31.41 31.41 30.04 30.01 30.84 31.53	29.85 30.54 29.95 30.63 30.69
	Corrected fuel flow, Wf/627/92, lb/hr	1140 1338 1549 1782 1929	2056 1764 1491 1289 1141 915	2320 2271 1194 1405 1722 2040	2264 846 1153 1153 1776 2002	2068 1807 1546 1255	1880 1658 1305 1093	2069 1192 1313 1521 1666 1926	1212 1428 1729 1886 2128	1806 2114 2438 1875 1580 1175	1482 1682 1869 2091 2345 1099
	Corrected shaft horse-power, shp/62~62	501 1068 1545 2106 2401	2838 2142 1544 1037 664	3389 3343 857 1431 2194 2845	3344 46 834 1691 2285 2868	3072 2566 2009 1255 205	2750 2313 1524 874	2209 153 525 525 990 1356 1919	355 925 1588 1886 2313 2714	1770 2518 3086 1957 1321 915	1181 1690 2016 2471 2917 156
	Corrected engine speed, N/ $\sqrt{\theta}$, rpm	15,817 15,773 15,907 15,847 15,788	15,639 15,580 15,566 15,537 15,507 15,522	15,612 15,469 15,469 15,469 15,469	15,196 15,280 15,280 15,280 15,266 15,266	14,632 14,604 14,591 14,591	14,226 14,213 14,213 14,223	16,175 16,220 16,175 16,190 16,190 16,175	15,858 15,931 15,872 15,843 15,858	15,627 15,541 15,541 15,541 15,551 15,555 15,541	15,210 15,266 15,210 15,210 15,196 15,294
	Jet thrust, Fj, 1b	170 180 229 248 256	262 237 216 175 167	295 287 202 236 268	267 159 164 219 244	247 222 204 166	199 199 169 152 144	114 95 94 97 112	93 103 102 115	101 1114 130 99 93	91 98 113 123 84
	Exhaust- nozzle total temper- ature, T6, oR	1023 1102 1174 1272 1334	1383 1263 1158 1074 1025 946	1435 1440 1017 1109 1228 1347	1428 895 983 1115 1219	1401 1304 1197 1069 922	1355 1267 1121 1021 905	1325 1009 1049 1114 1178	1019 1088 1217 1263 1338	1228 1352 1462 1282 1166 1098	1137 1193 1269 1439 1439
	Turbine inlet total temper- ature, T4,	1500 1615 1727 1875 1950	2027 1850 1703 1580 1503	2090 2097 1500 1633 1809	2070 1307 1450 1640 1790 1937	2030 1900 1747 1563	1960 1840 1630 1371	1940 1477 1543 1640 1733	1493 1600 1775 1847 2047	1793 1960 2113 1863 1703 1603	1640 1737 1843 1940 2067 1410
	Engine air flow, Wa,l'	9.29 9.27 9.85 9.51	9.72 9.51 9.48 9.33	9.78 9.69 9.67 9.77 9.67	99.99.99.99.32.24.24.24.24.24.24.24.24.24.24.24.24.24	9.20 9.18 9.16 9.14	8.72 8.70 8.80 8.77 8.75	0.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0	0.40.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00	40.03 44.44 40.03 40.03 60.03	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
	Specific fuel con- sumption, sfc, lb/hr/shp	2.278 1.253 1.002 .8460	.7243 .8237 .9660 1.243 1.718 40.50	.6844 .6794 1.393 .9819 .7850	.6768 18.500 1.382 .8733 .7596	.6731 .7042 .7698 1.000	.6838 .7166 .8537 1.250 8.360	.9365 7.810 2.500 1.537 1.228	3.417 1.544 1.089 1.000 1.920	1.021 .840 .790 .958 1.197 1.553	1.255 .9957 .9270 .8462 .8040
	Engine fuel flow, Wf,	303 357 414 478 515	557 472 398 343 204 243	616 604 319 379 460 545	2222 2322 2322 2326 2526	560 488 418 337 223	506 256 290 209	280 164 180 226 226	164 193 258 288 316	247 288 331 253 213 191 158	202 230 254 286 320 148
	Shaft horse- power, shp	133 285 413 565 641	769 573 412 276 177	900 888 888 3886 760	885 12 217 4442 599 758	832 693 343 543 43	740 621 417 232 25	299 21 72 136 184 263	125 125 214 258 313	242 242 419 1764 123	161 231 274 338 398 21
	Engine speed, N, rpm	14,894	14,602	14,310	14,018	13,726	13,434	14,894	14,602	14,310	14,018
	Simu- lated filght Mach number,	0.548 .550 .572 .572	25.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.	.589 .584 .581 .581	828. 828. 438. 438.	.576 .567 .561 .552	.570 .565 .552 .552	283 283 283 283 264 265 265 265 265 265 265 265 265 265 265	286 202 286 276 292	283 2892 2892 286 276 278	292 299 308 292 292
	Engine- inlet total temper- ature, T ₁ ,	460 463 455 458	453 456 457 458 460 459	444 444 444 444 444	4444422 72444447 724448	455 458 459 459	463 464 464 464	444444 4440 6440 6490 040	440 436 439 441 440	4444444 8444844 8000800	444 438 4441 4422 356
	Compressor- inlet total pressure, P2, lb/sq ft abs	597 598 504 599	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	613 610 611 611 611	6005 6005 6004 6004 609	601 608 808 804 802	8 8 8 8 1 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	311 313 315 316 312 315	312 312 314 314 311	316 312 312 310 310 309 309	313 315 318 318 313
	Tunnel static pressure, Po, lb/sq ft abs	483 483 484 494	44444 991 48855 8875 888	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 8 8 8 4 4 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8	44444 886 886 789 090	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 4 4 4 6 6 6	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0	299 313 313 313 313 313	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Alti- tude, ft	35,000						45,000			
	Rùn	203 204 205 205 206	208 210 211 212 212	215 215 216 217 218	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000 30000 30000	0.0000 0.0000 1.00000	223 233 240 240 241 241 241 241	0000000 444444 084000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255



(a) Side view.

Figure 1. - Installation of XT38 turboprop engine in wind tunnel.



(b) Front view.

Figure 1. - Concluded. Installation of XT38 turboprop engine in wind tunnel.

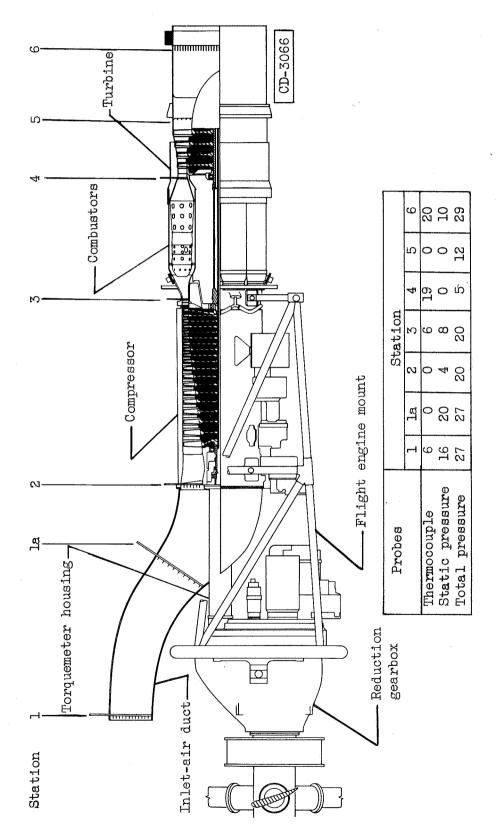


Figure 2. - Cross section of turboprop engine showing location of components and measuring stations.

Integrating total_pressure probes

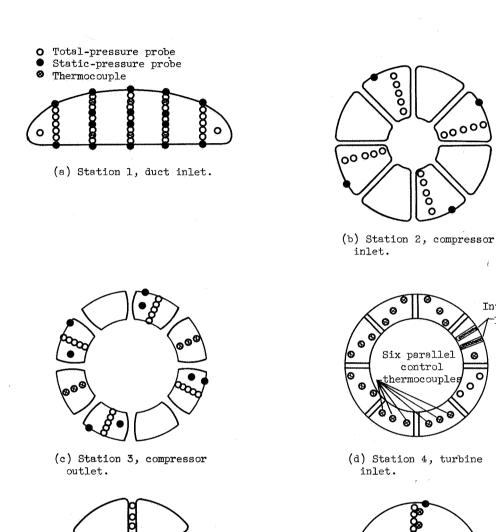


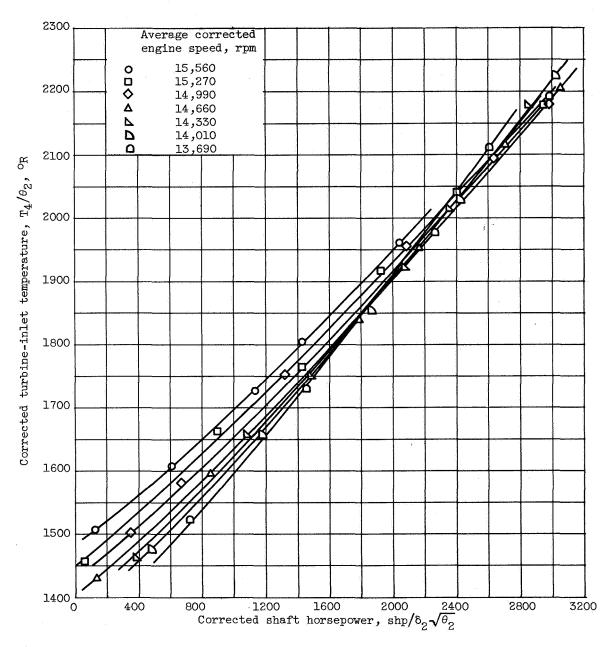
Figure 3. - Schematic diagrams of instrumentation stations viewed from upstream.

(e) Station 5, turbine

outlet.

(f) Station 6, exhaust

nozzle.



(a) Corrected turbine-inlet temperature.

Figure 4. - Effect of corrected shaft horsepower on engine performance at various engine speeds. Altitude, 15,000 feet; flight Mach number, 0.303.

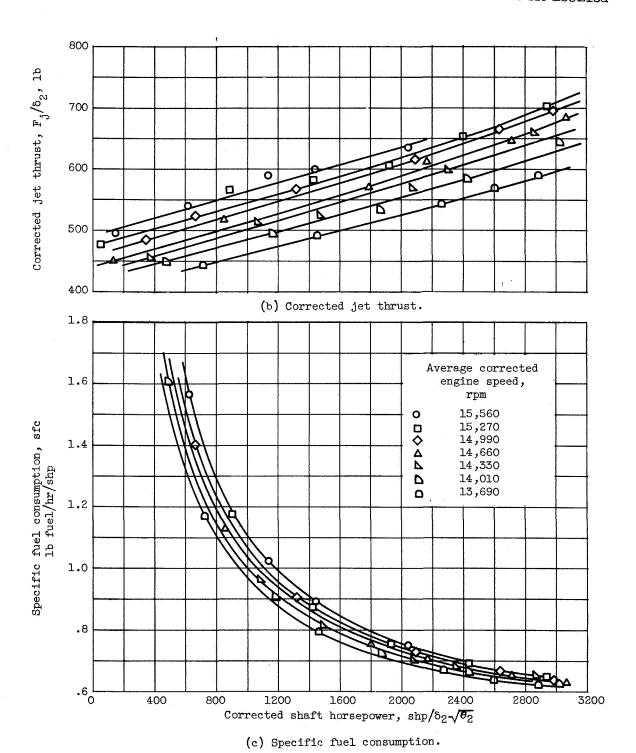


Figure 4. - Concluded. Effect of corrected shaft horsepower on engine performance at various engine speeds. Altitude, 15,000 feet; flight Mach number, 0.303.

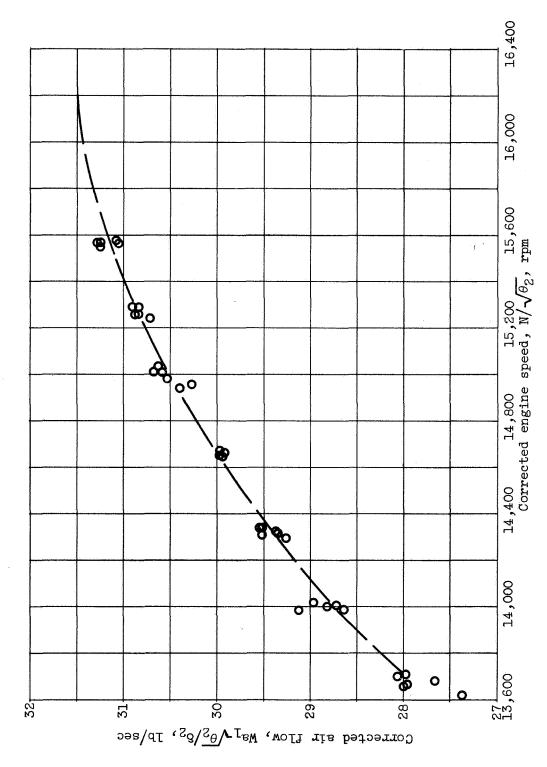
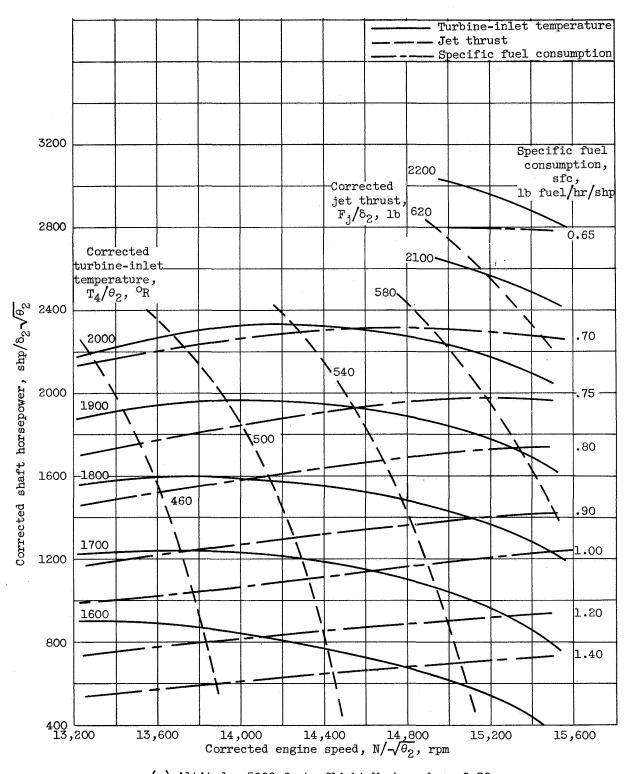
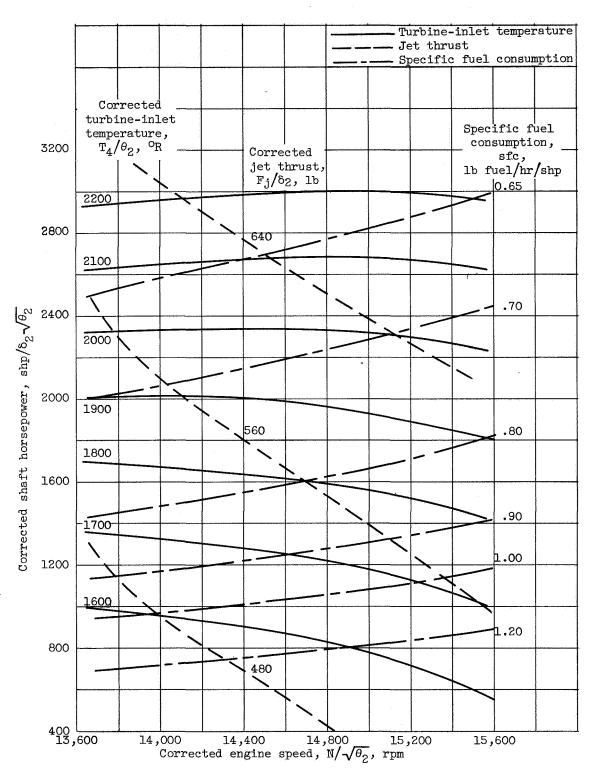


Figure 5. - Effect of corrected engine speed on corrected air flow. Altitude, 15,000 feet; flight Mach number, 0.303.



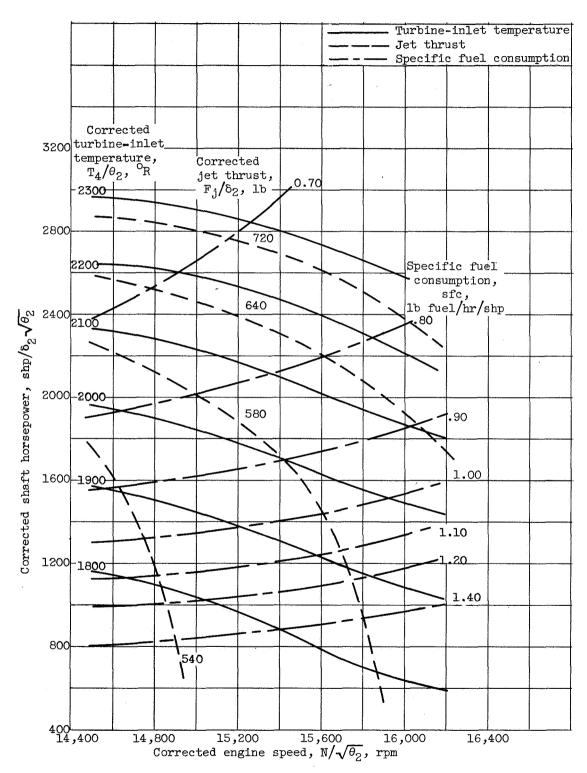
(a) Altitude, 5000 feet; flight Mach number, 0.30.

Figure 6. - Engine-performance map.



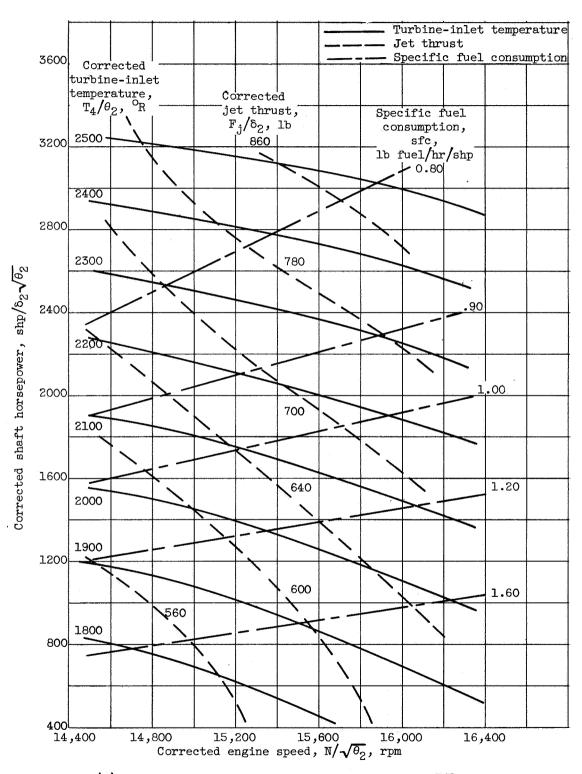
(b) Altitude, 15,000 feet; flight Mach number, 0.303.

Figure 6. - Continued. Engine-performance map.



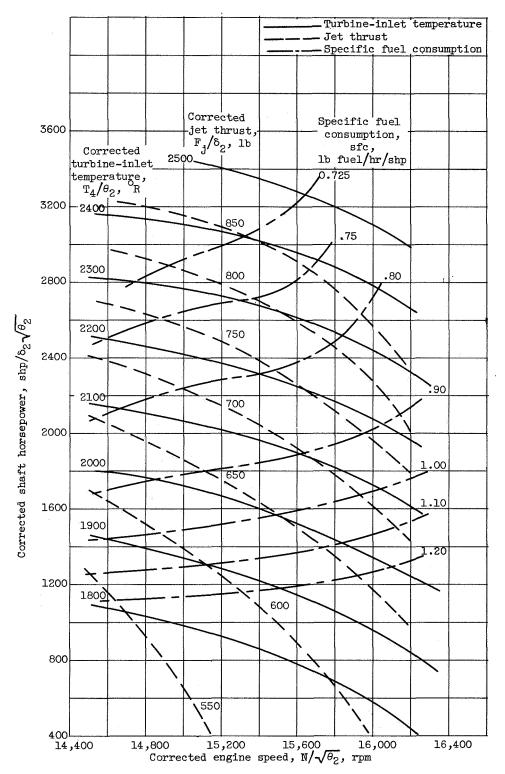
(c) Altitude, 25,000 feet; flight Mach number, 0.291.

Figure 6. - Continued. Engine-performance map.



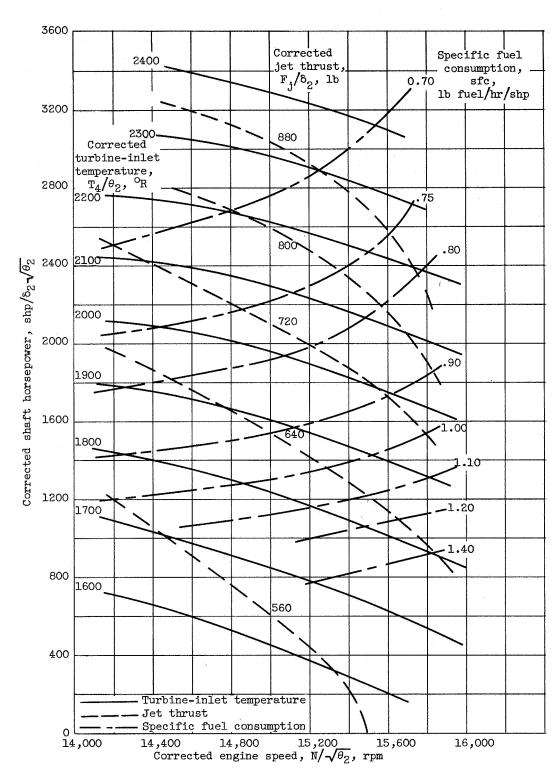
(d) Altitude, 35,000 feet; flight Mach number, 0.301.

Figure 6. - Continued. Engine-performance map.



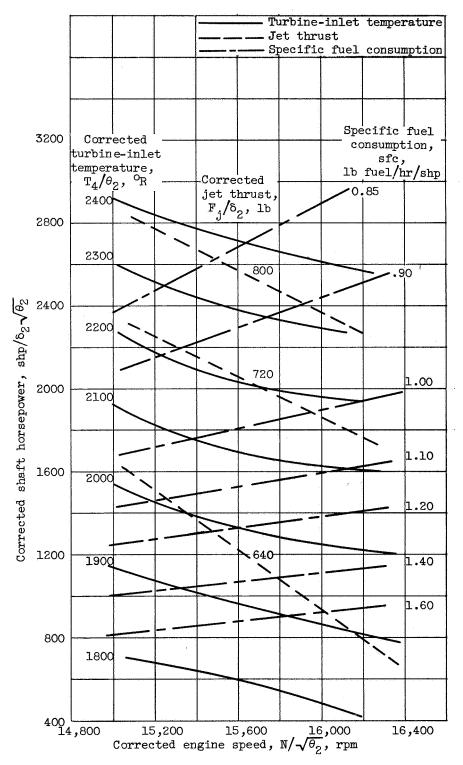
(e) Altitude, 35,000 feet; flight Mach number, 0.438.

Figure 6. - Continued. Engine-performance map.



(f) Altitude, 35,000 feet; flight Mach number, 0.557.

Figure 6. - Continued. Engine-performance map.



(g) Altitude, 45,000 feet; flight Mach number, 0.294.

Figure 6. - Concluded. Engine-performance map.

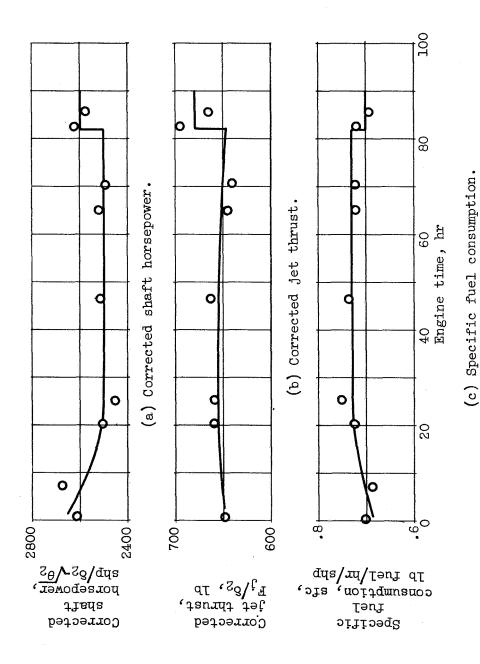


Figure 7, - Effect of engine time on engine performance. Altitude, 25,000 feet; flight Mach number, 0.29; average corrected engine speed, 15,110 rpm; average corrected turbine-inlet temperature, 21850 R.

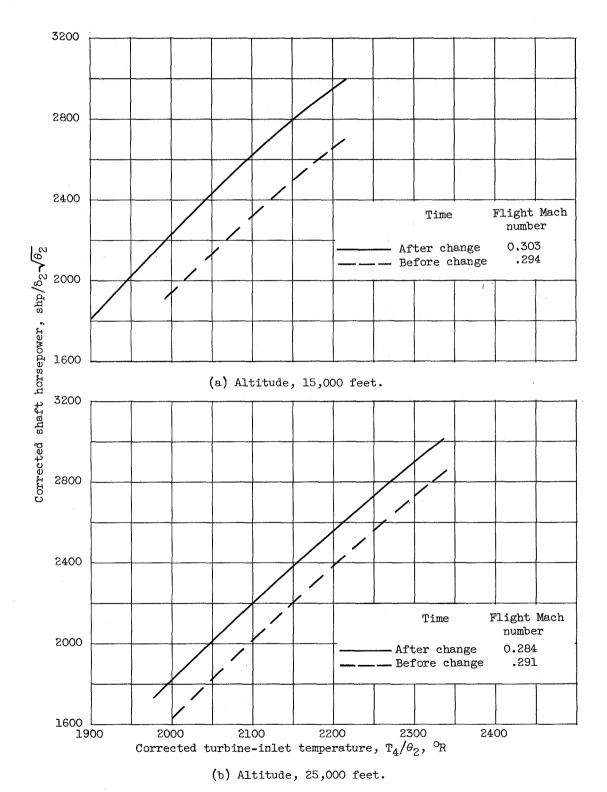
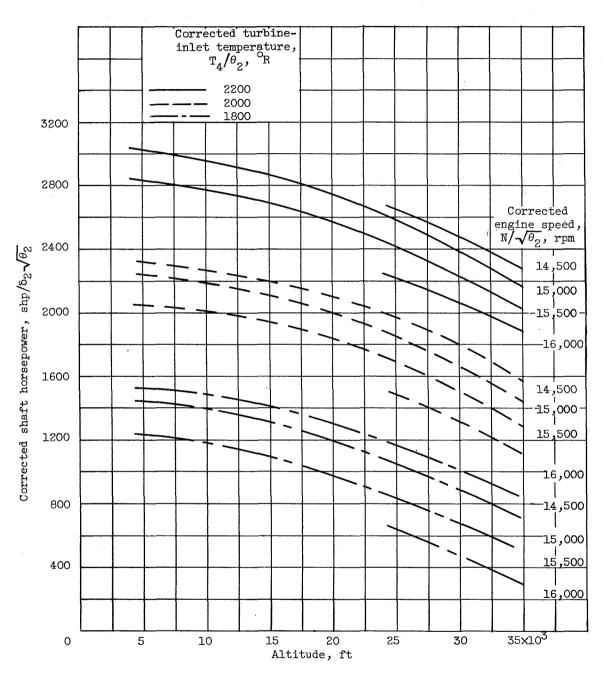


Figure 8. - Effect of turbine change on engine performance. Corrected engine speed, 15,610 rpm.



(a) Corrected shaft horsepower.

Figure 9. - Effect of altitude on engine performance. Flight Mach number, 0.30.

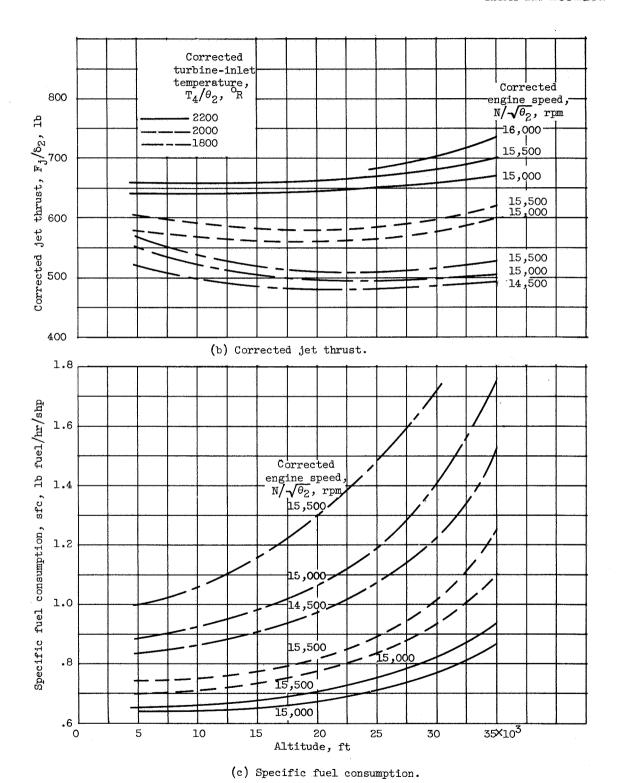


Figure 9. - Concluded. Effect of altitude on engine performance. Flight Mach number, 0.30.

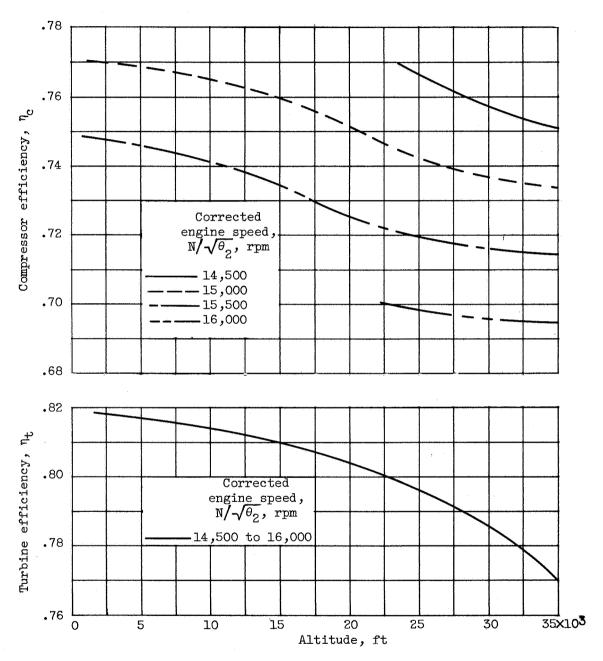
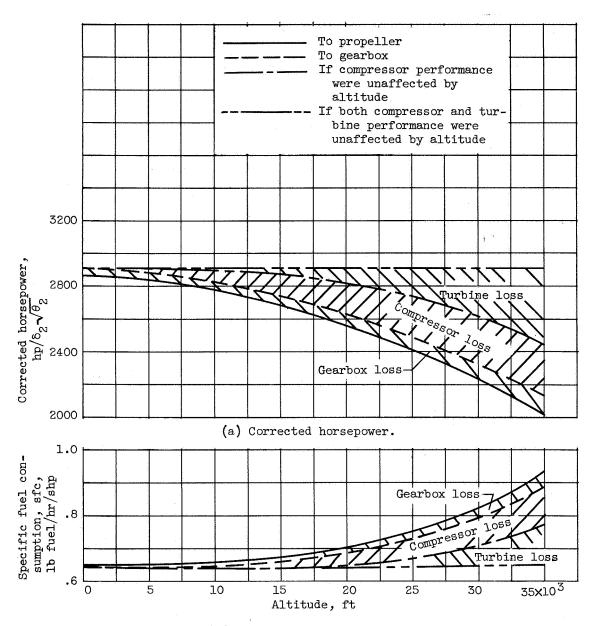


Figure 10. - Effect of altitude on compressor and turbine efficiency. Flight Mach number, 0.30; corrected turbine-inlet temperature, 2200° R.



(b) Specific fuel consumption.

Figure 11. - Effect of component performance on engine performance; corrected engine speed, 15,500 rpm, corrected turbine-inlet temperature, 2200° R; flight Mach number, 0.30.

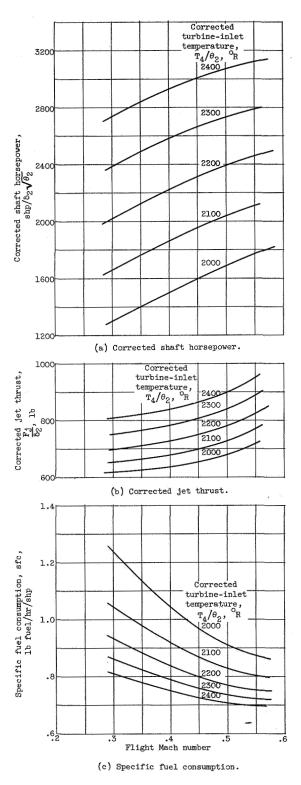
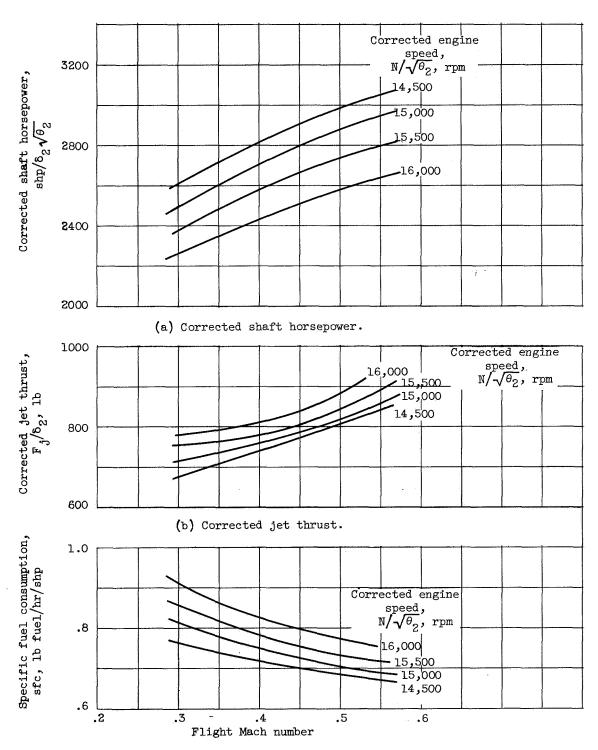


Figure 12. - Effect of flight Mach number on engine performance. Altitude, 35,000 feet; corrected engine speed, $N/\sqrt{\theta_2}$, 15,500 rpm.



(c) Specific fuel consumption.

Figure 13. - Effect of flight Mach number on engine performance. Altitude, 35,000 feet; corrected turbine-inlet temperature, T_4/θ_2 , 23000 R.

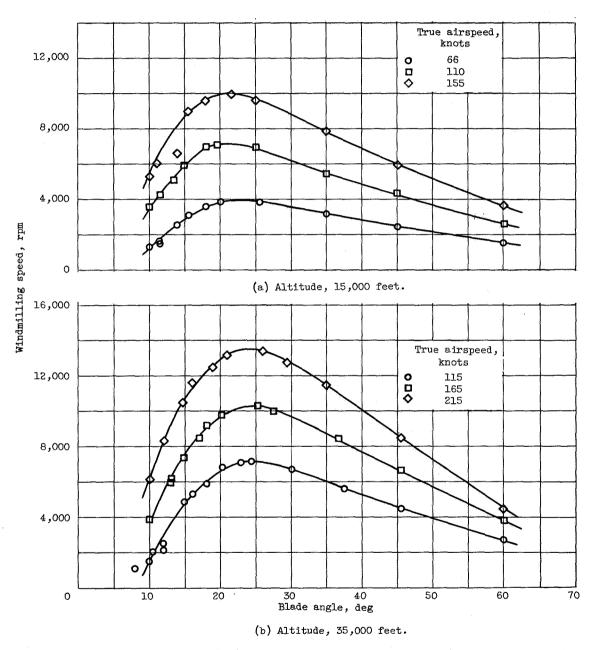


Figure 14. - Effect of blade angle on windmilling speed at various true airspeeds.

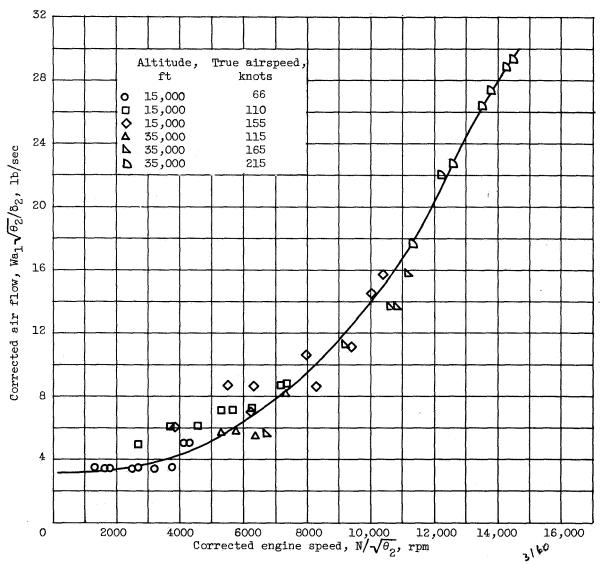
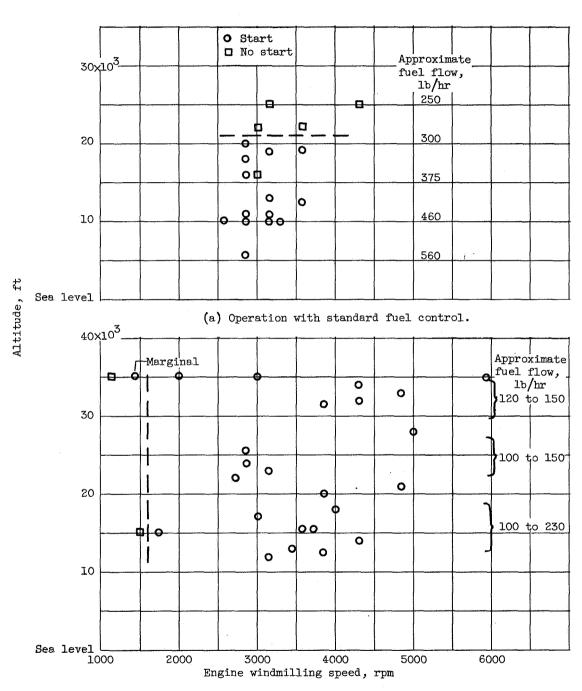


Figure 15. - Variation of corrected air flow with corrected engine speed for engine in windmilling condition.



(b) Operation with second fuel control.

Figure 16. - Effect of altitude, windmilling engine speed, and fuel system on engine starts.